Washington's Memory.

His Family Carriage and the Goddess of Liberty in Procession-Business Nearly Suspended-Services in the Churches-Receptions. Concerts, Speeches and Recitations-The People Prompted by Patriotic Impulses.

Yesterday being the one hundred and fortieth anniversary of the pirth of George Washington, was ated by our citizens and those of the towns in the environs. Down town, in the marts of business and barter, nearly all the premises were closed, and their roofs decorated with flags and streamers. In the upper portion of the city a few business places The Courts, with the exception of the of the United States, were closed, as well as the public offices, and the employes joined in the celeration of the day, which, taken as a whole, clearly showed that the memory of George Washington is in no immediate danger of being for-gotten while there are patriotic hearts to beat and cloquent voices to pro-claim the virtues of the departed statesman and dier. Broadway especially put on a holiday garb, and, decked out in bunting, recalled these days of excitement when news of a glorious federal victory lashed over the telegraph wires. Notwithstanding the cold weather and the clouds of dust that were buried through the streets and into the eyes, ears and mouths of the masses not protected by their windows, all the streets through which the various processions filed were densely crowded by a pleased people, who were determined, day, to give themselves up to pleasure. In old Trinity courch, the Church of St. Paul the Apostle and other places of worship, appropriate services were held, while various societies celebrated the day by concerts, speeches, recitations d receptions. The day was patriotically observed by the federal army and navy, and the flags, both foreign and home, were displayed on all the vessels in the harbor. One of the teatures of the gay was a parade by a small detachment of "old fellows," dressed as "Continentals," whose appearance attracted much attention upon the streets.

The Services at Trinity Caurch.

At noon yesterday services were held in Trinity buren, and the golden sunlight streaming through the beautiful stained glass windows of the noty edi-See ginted upon a large and fashionable congreganon assembled to pay tribute to the Fatner of their country by offering prayer on the anniversary of his natal day. The services commenced by the entrance of the officiating clergyman at the head of the choir, who sang the

PROCESSIONAL HYMN, "Praise, my soul, the King of Heaven." The "Te Deum Laudamus" (Smart) was then given, after which followed the ante-communion service and the Nicene Creed (Stainer). The full choir then sang Mozart's exquisite "Giory be to God on High and on Earth Peace" in a manner that merits high commendation. After the prayer for the whole state of Christ's Church militant and a benediction pronounced by the minister, the choir channel the recessional hymn, "Now thank we all our God," as they left the chancel, and the services were brought to a conclusion. Very many of the congregation remained to listen to

which at one o'clock precisely pealed from the lofty belfry of the church and rang out merrily upon the clear, frosty air. Although the wind whistled around the buttresses, moaned amid the stones that marked the graves of those contemporary with the great general who rescued OUR FAIR COUNTRY from anarchy, and made fingers tingle and noses assume an erubescent tint, a large concourse of people stood about the doors and rakings on the Broadway side, listening to the melodious music of the sonorous belts far above them.

To the swinging and the ringing
Of the beils, beils, beils,
Of the beils, beils, beils,
Of the beils, beils, beils,
To the rhyming and the chiming of the bells.

Among the prettiest and most popular of the chimes were the "ned, White and Blue," "Scotch Melodies," "March in '1 Puritain!," "Golumbia, the Gen of the Ocean" and, of course, the ever weight

No greater proof of the fondness of the multitude for musical chimes could be given than the fact that, though it was doubtless distressing to the ladies to have their costly garments whirted into all sorts of fantastic shapes, quite destroying everything like gracein effect, and eyes cannot look bright when filled with Broadway dust—and men will stare—but few of them left the precincts of the beautiful church until the last cadence of the belis had died away upon the boisterous preeze.

The Second brigade, under the command of Briga-dier General Augustus Funk, was the only portion of the National Guard that paraded in the city. The arrangements were not so perfect as they might the regiments until the last moment. From eleven o'clock the regiments commenced to muster by battaken on the Bowery, but the procession aid not start until two o'clock. The regiments comprising the brigade were the Sixth, Cotonel F. Sterry; Fifth. Colonel John E. Bendix: Eleventh. Colonel Villmer; Eighty-fourth, Colonel Conkling; Ninetyvilimer; Eighty-fourth, Colonel Conkling; Ninetysixth, Colonel Krehoul, and the Third cavalry,
Colonel Buske. The regiments formed on Second,
Fourth and sixth streets, with the Fifth regiment
on Lafayette place. The appearance of the brigade
was much commented upon. The streets were
lined with spectators, every window and avail able
place being occupied, the largest portion of the
gazers being ladies. The Sixth regiment had made
strangements to entertain the veterans of 1812 to
whom an invitation had been sent to visit their
armory and become the guests for the day. Feeling
honored by the invitation the veterans promptly
accepted it, and nothing was left undone
by Colonel Sterry and his officers to afford
them a pleasant time. In consequence of
this arrangement the Sixth regiment did not
fall into the line of march in regular order,
but formed outside Tammany Hall. The main body
of the procession started from Lafayette place at
two P. M. precisely, each regiment being praceded
by its band. The brigade moved in the following
order:—Fifth regiment, leading; Eleventh, Nimetysixth, Eighty-fourth—the whole line being brought
up by the cavalry. On reaching Union square the
Sixth regiment marched from the armory and took
the foremost place, the veterans of 1812 being
placed in the centre in carriages that had been
provided for their accommodation. They were
foundly cheered by the spectators as they passed
along. The line of the procession was from Lafayette place to Clinton place, to Broadway,
up Broadway to Union square to Fourth avenue, Fourth street
to Fifth avenue, down Fifth avenue to Union
square to Fourth avenue, Fourth street
to Fifth avenue, down Fifth avenue to Union
square and Lincoin's monument, when the parade
was dismissed.

All along the line of march the utmost interest Colonel Krehoul, and the Third cavalry,

was dismissed.

All along the line of march the utmost interest was manifested in the procession. The police arrangements were admirable for the preservation of order and keeping the streets clear.

The Veteraus of 1812. bly to an arrangement entered into with Colonel Frank Sterry and the officers and men of the Sixth regiment, assembled at Military Hall, No. 183 Bowery, at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of partici-pating in the festivities of the day. The hall was crowded with the iriends and admirers of the galiant remnant who in 1812 contended so nobly and successfully on behalf of their country against the

then almost overwhelming power of England. Since the last anniversary of the birth-lay of Washington the ranks of the old battalion have been thinned by death, and some of the old fellows. who had not met since last February, inquired in vain for familiar faces which have forever passed away. Some of those who assembled vesterday looked hale and bearty and to all appearance may ing and feeble, scarcely abie to stand without support. Still they were all cheerful. It was an interesting study to watch their countenances as they taiked of the olden times and fought the old battles

THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY

How His Birthday Was

Observed.

Parade of the National Guard, the American

Mechanics, the American Protestant

Association, the Grangemen

and the Continentals.

An Imposing Tribute to George

Washington's Memory.

The names and ages of the veterans are as follows:—
OFFICERS—General H. Raymond, aged 80 years;
Colonel A. Daly, 75 years; Captain Baun, 81 years;
Captain Baker, 74 years; Captain Baun, 81 years;
Cotonel Q. P. Hidreth, 71 years; Colonel Q. M.
Phyle, 80 years; General Stevens, 77 years; Captain
Leodard Hoffman, 70 years.
PRIVATES—James Smith, aged 80 years; W. H.
Baun, 75 years; W. Iway, 77 years; J. Baushish, 75
years; P. Doxey, 82 years; J. Master, 85 years; P.
J. Borauth, 85 years; E. Hooper, 75 years; H. T.
Jolly, 74 years; B. Domny, 85 years; J. Vannostre,
18 years; C. Benny, 82 years; J. Smith, 76 years; J.
Hiscox, 78 years; T. Black, 77 years; J. S. Wheeler,
82 years; J. Olmstead, 79 years; A. Comstock, 78
years; S. Rikeman, 80 years; A. Staylor, 81 years;
D. Williamson, 83 years; J. Ansy, 81 years; Peter
Peck, 82 years; J. Mackrill, 75 years; J. Fenger, 72
years; W. Pickny, 76 years; J. Ansy, 80 years; W.
Soul, 76 years; D. Taylor, 85 years; J. McCully, 77
years; A. Florentun, 80 years; J. Darling, 70 years;
F. A. Titus, 81 years.
At the close of the procession they returned with
the regiment to Tammany Hall, where a spiendid
supper was provided for the regiment and their
guests.

This benevolent organization of mechanics and artisans worked energetically to celebrate the day in a becoming manner and make an imposing ap-pearance. The better to accomplish this the Counclis of Philadelphia, New Jersey, Long Island and Staten Island were invited to participate. As early as ten o'clock the Councils commenced to arrive at the general rendezvous corner of Park place and Murray street, the officers reporting to the general committee, who had their rooms in the Astor House. Over three hours were spent in arranging the various Councils, numbering over thirty, in the adjacent streets, and at about fifteen minutes after one the procession took up the line of march, pre-ceded by Captain Thorne, of the Twenty-sixth precinct, with a platoon of police. As the procession passed through the various precincts details of ponce preceded Captain Thorne's escort and cleared passed through the various preclucis details of police preconed Captain Thorne's escort and cleared the streets, turning the vehicles to the left and right. The Order moved through the following streets:—Starting from Park place they passed in front of the Astor House, through Park row, and entered the east gate of the Park, out of the west gate to Broarway, thence to Fourteenth street and the Fifth avenue, up Fifth avenue to Twenty-third street, thence to Fourteenth, out fourth avenue to Union square, around Washington Monument, through Fourteenth street, were reviewed by the Committee of Arrangements and the national and different State Council Officers, and dismissed at the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth street.

The order of Procession was as follows:—

Captain Thorne and Police.

Harry Anderson, Grant Marshal, and Four Aids.

A. De Bevoice, Deputy Marshal,

Drim Corps and Band.

Star Council, No. 60, of town of Union.

General Washinton's Carriage.

Committee of Arrangements, in two carriages, side and side.

State Councils of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York, in two carriages, side and side.

State Councils of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York, in two carriages, side and side.

Carriage drawn by tweive horses, conveying a lady as the Goddess of Liberty.

James Marshall, Deputy Marshal.

Osceola Council, No. 23, of Newark, John W. Barber, Deputy Marshal.

James Marshall, Deputy Marshal,

Sand.
Osceola Council, No. 23, of Newark,
John W. Barber, Deputy Marshal,

Band.
Eureka Council, No. 23, of Jersey City,
Humberton Council, Of New Jersey,
Cataract city Council, of Paterson, N. J.
Science Gouncil, of Paterson, N. J.
Charter Cak Council, of Paterson, N. J.
Columbia Council, of Jersey City,
Union Hill Council, of New Jersey,
Osceola Council, of Newark, N. J.
Iron Council, of Boulton, N. J.
Priendship Cutnell, of Milburn, N. J.
Alds.

Fredonia Council, of Philasceiphia.

W. White, Jr., Assistant Grand Marsnai, am Aids.

W. B. Demoreat, Deputy Marshal.

Band.

Oranga Council, of New Jersey.
Oration Council, of Newark, N. J.
Good Wil Council, of Newark, N. J.
Kearny Council, of Newark, N. J.
Texan Council, of Newark, N. J.
Adrian Council, of Newark, N. J.
Washington Council, of New York.
Hope Council, of New York.
Friendship Council, of New York.
Mannatatia Council, of New York.
Independent Gouncil, of New York.
K. Brumage, Deputy Marshal.

Hope and other Council, of New York.
R. Brumage, Deputy Marshal.

Continental Council, of Staten Island.
Continental Council, of Staten Island.
American Council, of Staten Island.
American Council, of Staten Island.
Fredonia Council, of Williamsburg.
Fame Council, of Williamsburg.
Fredonia Council, of Williamsburg.
Fredonia Council, of Greenpoint.
Clarksville Council, of Greenpoint.
Clarksville Council, of Greenpoint.

As the various councils passed up Broadway four abreast, headed by the bands and mounted officers, they presented a truly fine appearance. Their dress and regalia were especially commended, and rarely has a finer body of men passed over the route. In the procession were 407 files of four men each, making 1,628 persons. Those in carriages, the bands and mounted probably swelled the number to a total of 1,760. Along the entire line of march the buildings were more or less decorated with flags and streamers, and from the doors, windows and sidewalks many thousands viewed them with feelings of admiration. About Union square were congregated fully thirty thousand persons, who crowded against and scrambled over each other like sand crass on a tropical beach when alarmed at the approach of man.

scrambled over each other like sand craus on a tropical beach when alarmed at the approach of man.

The most interesting features of the display were Washington's carriage and the golden chariot. The carriage is nearly a century old and bore within a pretty young lady wrapped in the American flag and an ill-favored member of the other sex. It was drawn by four norses driven by a member of the order. It is, of course, but a mere wreck; portions of the old lamps are still remaining; the windows are entirely gone, but some parts of the green Venetian blinds are still there. The vehicle is unlike any of the present day; the body of the carriage can only be compared to a monstrons chapeau turned upside down, and hung upon leather springs, by which all personal discomfort to the rider is prevented, even when passing over the roughest kind of road, for only a pleasant swinging motion is produced. The lower portion is a dirty yellow, the upper black. It will seat lour persons comfortably, provided they are of moderate size. Behind the carriage is a sort of cushion, covered with leather, on when the footman stood in the olden time.

The golden chariot, drawn by twelve horses, was damaged by coming in contact with leiegraph wires. A young lady, rather beautiful, but with a very red face, caused by the chility, biting March winds, stood upon a raised seat and represented the Goddess of Liberty. After reaching the upper end of the line of march the lair goddess was so completely chilled that she descended from her stately throne and the vehicle left the procession.

Association.
At an early hour yesterday morning large numbers of persons began to gather around North Washington square to witness the arrival of the American Protestant Association and Orangemen. About eleven o'clock Gideon Lodge, No. 10, and Joshua Lodge, No. 11, came marching along the north side of the square from Broadway, and as they entered the Park music from every direction announced that other lodges were soon to join them. The arrangements were well concocted, and simultaneous with their arrival was that of the police and detectives, and by the time the lodges had allentered the park the grounds were filled with spectators. When the procession had formed in marching order, facing up Fifth avenue, it was as follows: -Police, one company Eighty-fourth regiment, and the Orange lodges in the following order:—New York, No. 3; Empire, No. 1; Jackson, No. 5; Abraham Lincoln, No. 6 (this was a Brooklyn lodge); American Procestant Association No. 2; Columbian, No. 8; Henry Clay, No. 10; Enniskillin, No. 29; Gideon, No. 10; Joshua, No. 11, and the Ninth Ward Loyallution Club brought up the rear. All the members of the lodges wore their regain, but the bands retrained from playing any tune that would in the least disturb the passions of those opposed to them.

the bands retrained from playing any time that would in the least disturb the passions of those opposed to them.

The procession moved along Eighth street to Broadway and up to Union square, where was probably the largest crowd ourang the march. The display was quite an imposing one, the line of march extending over half a mile. The officers, except the mounted marshals, wore no distinctive regalia. One of the mounted Grand Marshals wore a brace of pistols in his shoister. The police arrangements, under of Captains Byrnes, Allarire and Burden were most excellent.

The lodges marched the route laid down without the least trouble of any kind, and when they separated at Union square all seemed pleased that quiet had been kept. The United American Mechanics going up Broadway met some of the lodges coming down, when they saluted each other. The only incident, and that was of a laugh able character, that occurred worthy of note was a trick said to have been played upon a man suffering with the yellow jaundice. Some one told him that he was believed by the crowd to have painted himself with yellow ochre in deliance of the law forbidding the colors to be carried, and that he had better

leave. The poor fellow, it is said, stood not on the order of his going, but "got" instanter.

The annual gathering of the Amherst Alumni was held last evening at the residence of Mr. Waldo Hutchins in Thirty-seventh street. About a hundred members were present, representing all the classe of the last generation. There were also a number

of the last generation. There were also a number of distinguished guests, including Governor Fenton, lorace Greeler, Judge Henry E. Davies and others, Professor Hitchcock having resigned the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Presdent, Waldo Hutchins: Vice Fresidents, J. S. Wells, M. W. Tyler, Rev. Dr. Storrs; Secretary, Elliot Sandford; Treasurer, D. J. Sprague.

Short speeches were made by Greeley (who is immelf an Amherst Doctor of Laws), Governor Fenton, Professors Tyler, Seeley and Kimbail, and the Rev. Dr. Adams. They were not, however, of much interest except to the Alumni themselves. The evening concluded by a pleasant supper, and amid the popping of the wine corts the "boys" of the classes of yore exchanged reminiscences and revived successfully some of the more pleasant phases of the merry college life that they had forever left behind them.

THE CELEBRATION AT THE COOPER

Music, Poetry and Oratory.

The large hall in the Cooper Institute was last evening throughd with a multitude of students, their friends and those who wished to pass the evening pleasantly, celebrating the anniversary of the birthusy of the ever-to-be-remembered General George Washington. The rear of the platform was under waich the father of his country, whose bust occupied a bracket, marched to victory. A fine band, consisting of string and wind instruments, occupied the right hand side of the dais, and opened the proceedings by playing a selection of

MARTIAL AND INSPIRITING AIRS, after which one of the trustees of the institute, in a brief speech, mentioned the fact that Mr. Peter Cooper, who was unable to preside over the meeting in consequence of indisposition, had made it an express stipulation, when he founded the Instian express stipulation, when he founded the Insti-tute that bears his name, and which has proved such a boon to the public at large, that the birthday of Washington should always be celebrated in an appropriate manner. After reading a nonce con-cerning a series of lectures to be held monthly in the great hall, the President introduced to the andi-ence Mrs. J. E. Frobisher, a young lady who pos-sesses very fair elecutionary powers and who read portions of

sesses very fair elocutionary powers and who read portions of

WASHINGTON'S CELEBRATED VALEDICTORY in a manier that won loud plaudits from the mixed multitude assembled. After the oand had played some line operatic airs F. W. Pollock, one of the students, came forward and delivered an oration on "The State." It was a lagnly inflammatory effusion, advocationg revolution in Europe, the overthrow of monarchy and anarchy, and the allowance of individual rights. The tariff system was warmly decried, and "State Interference" got it very hot indeed. The orator was particularly down upon monopolies, our civil service system and almost everything appertaining to the present government. It was purely a political speech, and was, of course, hearthy applauded. According to the programme an oration on "Revolution" was to nave followed; but in consequence of the illness of the student who had undertaken the part the reading of a poem entitled "One Name" was substituted, J. E. Maloney read it very micely, but the poetry was poor, partaking too much of the buriesque style which Lydia Thompson rendered so popular. The name was Washington, as any one would naturally surmase, and culogies were heaped upon the sacred memory of the immortal George in execrable rhythm. An oration, "The Times and its Duties," by M. J. O'Connell, followed; and thus was supplemented by "Issues," spoken by Student James Fitzgeralla. After listening to some more excellent music, the audience were treased to a speech upon "Combination," by Thomas Dudy. It was a notice-able lact that all WASHINGTON'S CELEBRATED VALEDICTORY

were based upon the necessity of municipal and State reform, and plainly showed that the young men who uttered them are training themselves for a political career in the future. When the band had played another strain of fantasias Mrs. Frosister again appleared and recited a piece entitled "Our Flag," in a style that showed her ability as a vocal interpreter of the cirusions of patriotic poets. The meeting, as a whole, was a secied success, and everybody seemed to feel on quitting the hall that they had spent a designful evening.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

In the City of Churches the anniversary was quetly observed. There was no military parade. The militamen are not over-zealous in the exhibition of patriotic arder upon national holidays, or any other occasion that may require exertion on their part. The streets were well filled by pedestrians, however, and, judging from the variety of exercises transfer variety of exercises improvised for the entertainment of the people, the anni-versary or "truthful George's" coming into the world may be said to have been only appreciated. The offices of the municipal, county and United States governments were closed. The police courts were open for a short time in the forenoon, when the early anticipants of a besotted celebration of they were committed to "exterior darkness"—the Raymond Street Jall. The display or buiting from employés an opportunity for recreation. A saint was fired from the historical Fort Green at sunrise

was free from the historical Fort Green at suarise, and frearms were repeatedly discnarged throughout the day.

THE ENTERTAINMENTS
on Wednesday evening, in the matter of balls and paries, were numerous. Among them may be mentioned the Farragut Club and the Bashiul Boys' reception.

The Merczytile Library reading rooms were open during the day. The Horary was open until hoon for issuing books.

Matinees and evening performances were given at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn Theatre, Hooley's Opera House and Olympic. "Saved from Ruin" and "The Duke's Motto" were given at the two leading theatres. At the Lycum, Washington street, the Brooklyn Union Company gave a performance, assisted by Mr. John Clark and Mrs. J. J. Prior. A grand Kellogg concert was given at the Talmage Tabernacie, The slave Singers' troupe, known as the Jubilee Band of Minstres, gave one of their unique and attractive concerts of plantation hymns before the worshippers of the Clinton avenue Congregational cutren.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the Brooklyn Institute was well attended. The feature of the entertainment was an address upon the "character of Washington as a Chitzen," delivered by Colonel A. C. Davis. The prizes for the year were distributed among the efficient pupils of the Institute, A patriotic exhibition was given at the Warren street Methodist Episcopai church, under the auspices of the Sunday school, in which 1,000 voices joined in singling the national anthem.

Rev. Father Damen, the learned theologian and eloquent missionsry, lectured at St. Mary's church before an immense congregation, upon the theme "The Catholic Church the True and Only Church."

THE DAY IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

In Westchester county there were few visible in dications to denote that the "Father of his country" ever existed, or was mainly instrumental in solving the problem of self-government. Throughsolving the problem of self-government. Through-out the lower portion of the county no demonstra-tions of a formal nature were made, and beyond the closing of a few stores the usual routine of busi-ness was not interrupted. An occasional display of the national colors was the only evidence that an-other anniversary of Washington's Birinday had been evolved by the busy wheel of time.

TWENTY PICKPOCKETS ARRESTED.

Crushing the Crowds-Scenes at Police Head quarters Before, During and After the Procession.
The scene at Police Headquarters yesterday

morning was a very animated one. At an early hour every preparation was made to guard agains a disturbance. In compliance with the orders issued the day before by Superintendent Kelso the various captains of police detailed for duty at the Central Office arrived at the appointed post of action with their commands, and by o'clock the police were ready for emergency. From the first gathering of the various societies that were to take part in the procession at their destined points of meeting Superintendent Kelso was receiving telegrams of the movements of the various bodies, and this was kept up every half hour during the day until the parade was over. There were on duty during the day, under the control of Inspector Duks, twenty-six captains of police, twenty-seven ser-

geants and men. Of this force 163 were sent to Washington square; 142 were detailed to the Twenty-seventh precinct; twenty-six were sent to the Twentieti precinct, and 243 were retained at Police Headquarters to be ready for work at a moment's notice. Several of the mounted police were kept in front of the building in Muiberry street, under command of the captain, and these men were used several times during the

officers on duty throughout the city. The detectives under Captain Irving were divided into squads of two, three and four men, and were posted at all the points where crowds had gathered or were likely to assemble to see the procession.

THE HALLS AND CORRIDORS

assemble to see the procession.

THE HALLS AND CORRIDORS

of the building were thronged throughout the morning and during most of the day with poticemen in foil umiform, and the whole aspect of the place, was one of unusual bustle and stir. About half-past eleven colock Detective Simington arrested a man named James Martin, who had been trying to pick a tady's pocket at the corner of Eighth street and the Bowery. Detective Macdonaid arrived at the office shortly after with two others, who gave their names as John O'Brien and Henry Moore. A tall, lank young maa, with a long, thin face and very prominent nose, was caught by Detective Heidelberg, eathe corner of Union square and Fourteenth street, with his nand in a tady's pocket. When arraigned at the office of the detectives he gave his name as william Jones. Two professional burglars, who had given up their ordinary vocation to

IMPROVE THE PASSING HOUR,

were arrested in the neignborhood of Madison square by Officer Freeman, of the Twenty-first precinct. They called themselves James Dumas and Peter McGee. Seeing an unusual commotion in the middle of a crowd on sixth avenue Detective Clapp rushed in among the people, and found two well known pickpockets, named William Johnston and John Smith, "working" up the little excitement. They were brought down and locked up with the others. Detectives Dunne and Kelso arrested two gentlemen of the picking profession with well known faces opposite Wallack's Theatre. These were the only two of what is called "the swell mob" that were captured during the day. One of them, George Sinciair, a gentlemanily-looking young man, dressed in dark cookes and wearing a tall sik hat, is said to be one of the cleverest thieves in the city. He usually plies his trade in company with William Dongherty, who was taken with him yesterday by the detectives.

In Broadway, near Tenth street, Mr. George Dikks, Jr., Jound a thief, named deory & Reese, pressing against the crowd with his arms spread out before nim. Supposing that something was mean

out before him. Supposing that something was meant by this UNUSUAL BURST OF AFFECTION in such a crowded place Mr. Dirks stole up behind the sentimental rogue and lound a little boy named William Smith "working" like a beaver under the protection of Reese's outstretched wings. Mr. Dirks snatched the young enthusiast, and as he was securing the leading spirit something struck him on the foot. Stooping down he picked up a very exquisitely made lady's pocket pistol that the young thief endeavored to throw away from him. Detective Tuily went to the assistance of Mr. Dirks, and the two artists were removed to the Contral Office. Later in the day Detectives Tuily and Elider arrested Robert Thompson and John Reilly, who were making hay while the sun shone in Union square. Officer Henderson, of the Pfficenth precinct, arrested Benjamin Wagner on the corner of Fourth street and Broadway. He pretended to be admiring a bust of the gleat composer in a shop window when the policeman laid hands upon him. Though evidently not inclined in the musical way himself, Mr. Wagner, of sidewalk fame, could piay an admirable aria on a ten dollar bill if it happened to lie close to min in a convenient pocket. This leflow is known among the police as the "Muggist," and he received this title from the facility with which

facility with which

RE GAN PLAY DELSARTE

with his features. He has never been known, the police say, to wear the same expression on his countenance on two different occasions, and some of the detectives affirm that he can smile in a different site to every officer he knows. George Noian was informing "Home, Sweet home," piantssimo, to a select party of companions on the Bowery, when Detective Limington interfered with his reaching that abode of bliss. Detectives Dunn and Kelso snared another pair named John Brady and Francis McIntee, who had taken the places of the couple of swells previously secured by those officers. Charles Smith, who among the most select circles of his acquaintance has a reputation for "the bones," was "collared" by Detective Clapp as he was elbowing his way through a number of ladies on Broadway. Detective Crapp also personaled a youthful swell named George Jackson to accept the protection of his society as far as the Police Headquarters. Mr. Jackson had wring from him.

A SLOW CONSENT,

from him A SLOW CONSENT, and the newly made friends formed a small but select procession of their own to the building in Mulberry street. When the parades of the day were over and Capitain Irving returned to the office with the remainder of his men the motley group of thieves was conducted before Superintendent Kelso, That gentleman received the batch with "Halloa, Jones; how long have you been back? You are not looking weil. You've been sick, eh? Ah, John, you are here, are you? Mr. Moore? Oh, ho! This is good work."

"Well, Jones, what were you doing?"

"Looking at the procession, sir. I am not well, Mr. Kelso."

Mr. Kelso."

Mr. Kelso."

"Any results, officer, from Mr. Jones gazing on

"Any results, officer, from Mr. Jones gazing on the procession?"
"Only an attempt, sir," answered the officer.
"I am sorry for that, Jones; I should like to be able to send you where your health could be looked after. Toese three gentlemen were with him, ch? All right; take them back. Well, Brady, now did you come to be in the way of the officer?"

"I had only just got my breakfast, sir, and I was going across town with my friend here, when—"
"How is that, Dunne?"
"Yes, sir, he started to cross the town when he saw me."

saw me."
"Oh, indeed. Take them back. Now, if you had given it to me straight I should have let you go. What is the matter with you."
"I am a bricklayer, sir; I was to work yesterday."

"Come here and let me look at your hands. Ab! It won't do. Lock him up, Caplain. What was that little fellow doing? Come here. How did you come to get arrested?" "I don't know, sir."
"Who is that man with you? How long have you

known him?"
"I don't know him, sir."
"I don't know him, sir."
"I at me look at your hands; do you work?" "Yes, str; in a candy Store across town.

"Where across town? in what street?"
"In-in-in-"
"That's enough put them below. What are the charges against all these men? Picking pockets? Take them all back, get their names and take them before Judge Dowling in the morn-

The batch was reconducted to the detective office, where their names, ages, occupations and general state of existence were duly registered. As the juvenile onender was asked what he worked at he again said, "I am employed in a candy store."

"And he went out to get some sugar," said Descrive Tuly.

tective Tully.

About half-past three o'clock the police were dismissed, and the building resumed its usual quiet appearance.

ART NOTES.

Mr. Holman Hunt is understood to need but a few fine days to enable him to finish the large picture which has occupied him so long in Jerusalem and its neighborhood.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Thomas

Vernon, engraver, which took place on the 221 ult. Mr. G. G. Scott proposes to read on the 8th of April, to the Institute of British Architects, a paper "on the Albert Memorial," The "Sessional Pap of the Institute, No. 3, 1871-72, contains a very interesting and elaborate account of the bridges of London, by Mr. Henry Carr, C. E. Sir John Glibert, President of the Society of Paint-

Sir John Gilbert, President of the Society of Painters in Water Colors, and Mr. R. Norman Shaw, Architect, were elected associates of the Royal Academy on Monday evening of last week.

M. Alma Tadema has just completed an important water color drawing, which is to be exhibited at Glasgow. Mr. F. Madox Brown has recently finished a picture liustrating Byron's "Sardanapatus," and having for its subject the Asyriana King steeping in his paiace at night, and watched by Myrrha, during the rebeis' assault. The king lies on a couch; his mistress sits at his head; he turns uneasily; both are in strong light from a suspended lamp; the walls of the chamber are enriched with sculptures of ancient battles; sentries stand at the doorway, through which, 'he veil being drawn back, a view is given of the city in moonlight, and archers fighting at the entrance of the palace. This picture is a'-mirable for its strength of color and tone, its contrasted effects of light, brilliancy and fine painting of fiesh.

Mr. Woolner's memorial statue of Sir Bartle Frere,

of fiesh.

Mr. Woolner's memorial statue of Sir Bartle Frere, which we described some time ago, is complete.

The exhibition of the Society of Female Artists, in Conduit street, now open, includes 315 pictures in water colors and 165 oil paintings. Among them are works by artists who have gained a position, backing up their less experienced sisters, who find here, by the exhibition of their works, incentive to further effort.

The Garatte des Beaux, Aris tells us that the ad-

The Gazette des Beaux-Arts tells us that the mirable picture by M. E. Ereton, "La Rentree of Moisson," was burnt in the Théâtre Lyrique.

Moisson," was burnt in the Theatre Lyrique.

The proposal to aid in paying the French war debt to Germany has taken considerable effect among French artists. Besides others, the following have each aiready signified their intention to give a work to be sold in aid of the ransom:—MM. Bonnat, Landelle, Protais, T. Robert-Fleury, A. Stevens, Vibert, E. Dublue, Lambinet, Belange, Hillemacher, Fichel, A. Blanchard and L. Flameng.

Millemacher, Fichel, A. Blanchard and L. Flameng.
Mr. Locke, of the Calcutta School of Art, is taking
casts of the Buddhist Caves at Khandagiri for the
International Exhibition.
Our Naples correspondent writes:— "The regulations for the Ninth Exhibition of the Fine Arts in
Naples nave just been published. It will be opened
on the 7th of April, and works of art will be received from the 15th to the 27th of March. They
must be presented by the artist in person or by his
representative residing in Naples, properly authorized by him. According to the custom of the socicty nine prizes will be distributed by lottery to the
members, of the value of 1,500, 800, 700, 600, 500,
400, 300, 200 and 100 lire.

INDIANA REPUBLICAN NOMINATION. INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22, 1872.

The Republican Convention, which met in the city te-day, nominated Thomas Brown, of Randoiph county, for Governor: Leonius Sexton for Lieutenant Governor, and Hon. Godlove S. Orth for Congressman at large. morning and afternoon to carry despatches to the

CUBA.

THE SITUATION OF THE INSURRECTION

Valmaseda's Promise to Pacify the Island in Three Months.

Storm at Gibara-Sickness Among the Spanish Soldiers-Sharp Guerilla-The Carnivalistic Celebration-Preparations for the Entertainment of Alexis-Prospects of the Sugar Crop.

The present situation of the insurrection, considered throughout, presents a picture of hopeless entanglement. Among the leaders of the different in-surgent bands which still roam the country, eagerly setzing every opportunity to deat the Spantards blow, there appears to be neither unity of purpose nor concert of action; therefore all their efforts are vam and fruitless. It is true enough that little or nothing reliable is known of what actually is occurring, save the reports of some occasional unimpor tant encounters, which are ludierously exaggerated by the Cuban sympathizers and those Spanish labo rantes whose interest it is to keep up and prolong the struggle. In the Cinco Villas, Cientuegos, Trini dad, Sagua and Villa Clara the commanders of the flying columns occasionally succeed in capturing a few insurgents, or, what is to the same purpose with them, perhaps inoffending country people who cannot give a satisfactory account of

It appears by accounts from the jurisdiction of Puerto Principe that since the last attack by Colo nel Marin's columns upon the united bands of Sanguil and Ignacio Agramonte these two insurgent chiefs have quarrelled, to the extent of Sanguil drawing his pistol and firing upon Agramonte, who immediately after separated with his party of men.

nemselves, and shoot them. In the neighborhood of Santi Espiritu and Morron surrendered Cubans seem to have adopted the situation, and are again

to be seen working in the nelds as before the insur

rection, and reports say "all is quiet" in that dis-

The bone and sinew of the insurgents are under the daring Maximo Gomez. They have their strongholds in the Toro mountains of Guantanamo, from which they occasionally make sortics and effect considerable damage to the Spanish columns. General Valmaseda is withdrawing all available forces from other districts to augment those of the Oriental or Eastern Department, for the purpose o combining an attack upon Gomez and effectively breaking up his forces. During Valmaseda's stay at Sautiago three battalions have arrived, and it is expected that seven more will be sent in that direction, as less troops are required in other districts. Valmaseda has given his promise, and will carry it out to the best of his ability, to PACIFY THE ISLAND WITHIN THREE MONTHS.

He is now in Havans, having arrived a few days since, to be here to receive the Grand Duke Alexis and will soon after his arrival leave again for the

Manuel Zayas, an insurgent major, is officially reported from Ciego de Avila to nave been killed in an attack made on Prieto's band by the flying gue rilla, to the south and rear of the "Trocha."

an attack made on Prieto's band by the flying guerilla, to the south and rear of the "Trocha." Some six were killed in the attack. The Guardia Civil, near Paredes, dispersed a party of negroes, killing one.

The Eco newspaper, from Guantanamo, states that when the steamer Clentucyos, with His Excellency the Captain General on board, arrived off Cape Gruz, it met the guidboat Ardid, which had made a prize of a smack, with a boat, manned by a pilot and two saliors, and carrying seven theorem passengers. One of them was recognized by the officers of the Clenfuegos as a merchant from Manzanillo, named codina. He had disappeared from that place some time ago, and, it had been reported, was engaged in making trips between the United States and Cuba, bringing war material. His Excellency spoke to the commander of the guibboat, which was alongside the steamer, and ordered him to proceed to Manzanilio, where the remaining six passengers, who refused their names, might be identified and promply tried and sentenced. No papers relating citier to the vessel or passengers were found aboard.

A letter from Gibara states that about the 1st inst. that place was visited by a heavy storm, which forced the guibboas Aguila, which had left that day, to turn back with some slight damages, which were afterwards repaired and she returned to her station near Baracoa.

On the 3d the Dardo, from Sama, and the Indio,

atterwards repaired and she returned to her station near Baracoa.

On the 3d the Dardo, from Sama, and the Indio, from Puerto Padre, arrived with a number of sick soldiers from the jurisdiction of Las Tunas. The changes of the weather, frequent rains and fatigue and exposure neve induced considerable sickness among the soldiers, principally intermittent levers. In a telegram from Las Tunas of the 5th His Excellency states his satisfaction with the operations lately effected between Holguin and Las Tunas, and the services rendered by the renegade Urquiza and his band. At Guayabal the hospital of Vicente his band. At Guayabal the hospital of Vicente Garcia's band was attacked by the Spaniards and a number of the insurgents on guard killed. Several prisoners taken offered important services if their nives were spared. Some forty-four women and children were taken and a number of dwellings de-

children were taken and a number of dwellings destroyed.

The journals of the 13th and 14th inst., received from Fuerto Principe by the arrival of the Cuba in this port, give the official account of the attacks made upon the combined forces of the insurgent leaders ignacio Agramonte, thamil and Sanguin by Colonel Marin's column on the 3d inst., near Aranjuez. The insurgents made an attempt to throw up breastworks, but the Spanish soldiers (heroes as they are) charged them, dispersing them for the twentieth time which fitteen days. The account, as used abounds in the soldiers (heroes as they are) charged them, dispersing them for the twentieth time which fitteen days. The account, as used abounds in the soldiers of the control of th

Bonor, and the Captain General will give him an elegant banquet.

Dr. Emilio Howard arrived here on the evening of the 15th from Cienfuegos—it is supposed for the purpose of undergoing the severe sentence passed against him by the government, of having his beard and hair shaved, chains put opon him, and put to work with the chain gang on the public roads. Dr. Howard is sixty years of age and in feeble health. The United States Consul General Torbert called at once at the prison to see him, and will endeavor to intercede for the mitigation in some measure of his sentence.

Manuel Pardo & Co., of this city, have gained an important lawsuit against the British fire insurance companies called the sun Office, North British Mercamilie and Royat claiming \$45,000 on a loss which occurred in June, 1806. The Supreme Court has sentenced the companies to pay the above sum, with cost and damages, for refusing to pay at the propestime. e, and the Captain General will give him an

cost and damages, for reiusing to pay at the propes time.

The district of Sabanilla de la Palma was visited about the 5th with a severe hall storm, which did considerable damage to the crops, the hall being so abundant and the stones so large as to form piles in the field, and even break the their roots of the nonses. The cooles of the estates near the occurrence, seized and ate with avidity all the half stones they could pick up.

Among the passengers on the last trip of the Missouri to this port were the distinguished American poet and editor, Mr. William Cullen Bryant, and the United States Consul at Nassau, Mr. Mahlon Chance, who came to pass a lew days at Havana. The press of this city very flatteringly notice the arrival of Mr. Bryant, and take the occasion to give a sketch of his career, so familiar to all Americans. It is Mr. Bryant's intention to endeavor to reach Mexico, although the reports of lawlessness and insecurity in those quarters may dissuade him from this purpose. Consul Chance returns to Nassau today.

Nearly all the surar estates in the producing dis-

his purpose. Consul Chance returns to Nasalu today.

Nearly all the sugar estates in the producing districts are paralyzed on account of the unusual heavy rains, and serious lears are entertained that a large portion of the sugar cane will have to remain in the fields.

The United States flagship Worcester, with Admiral S. P. Lee commanding the squadron, on board, arrived this morning from Key West.

The steamship Missouri (Toomas H. Morton commanding), of the Admatte Mai Steamship Companyon her recent voyage from New York to this city via Nassau, N. P., February 9 and 10, encountered a severe gate from the northeast, backing to the northwest, attended with a terrific sea, and lasting thirty-six hours, the sea breaking over the ship in all directions. The ship was hove to fifteen hours, but sustained no serious damage.

VENEZUELA.

Blanco's Victory Confirmed-The United States Steamer Shawmut. Sr. Tuomas, Feb. 14, 1872.

The news from this republic is up to the 8th inst. The victory of General Guzman Blanco is fully confirmed. He entirely defeated the Blues at St. construed. He entirely defeated the Blues at St. Fernando. General Herrera is at Ciudad Bolivar, and holds possession of that city.

The Blues here, at St. Thomas, are very much downherred, as it has been a severe blow for them. A passenger from Caracas reports that just belong he leit a government decree had been issued configerating entirely all property known to belong to a friend of the Blues.

The United States steamer Shawmut, Captain Potter, is supposed to be at Chudad Bolivar, but no news from her has reached here by this mail.

MEASUREMENT AND TIME ALLOWANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Yachting may now be classified as one of the lead-

ing pastimes of the citizens of the United States, and it is a credit to the country that a sport which requires the exercise of all the noblest faculties of man has become so generally popular. The sport of yachting may fairly claim to be the healthtest, the most scientific and the most instructive of our ontdoor amusements, and it brings into play nerve, courage, foresight, energy, endurance and most of the other notic qualities of the mind and body. What can be more exhibitrating than standing at the heim of a noble craft, with every inch of canvas stretched to its utmost tension, her bow dashing through the water at a lively rate and leaving a line of boiling foam to mark the course through which the breeze has safely borne her 1 And, then, she is gaining on that other white-winged flyer-d thought which sends the blood coursing through the veins; but yet, amid all this wild excitement, foresight and prudence must be possessed by the successful yachtsman, or else-now the breeze successful yachisman, or else—now the breeze freshens, bang! away goes the, jib, topaul or the limor topmast, which was bending under the pressure of the balloon kites that nave been making her dance so sauchy through the waters. Half the course is run and the road home is open before us with our adversary still anead. It is now that courage and nerve are brought into play, and, sending up more canvas, she shoots with increased speed through the boiling surf. Another mile to go, and, still some fits yards benind, makes the race intensely exciting. Now science is brought to work, and bearing down on the adversary with redoubled speed as our course is held a point or two more free, we take his wind and dash by the stakeboat the winner of the race.

During the past few years many marmificent specimens of naval architecture have even added to our amateur navy that have cone credit to the brain which furnished the model and the skilled mechanic who fastloned the working machine from the inventor's sample. There has been one trouble, nowever, upon which there amages to be suffered.

mechanic who fashioned the working machine from the inventor's sample. There has been one trouble nowever, upon which there appears to be out little unanimity of thought—that is measurement—and it is most essential that, in order to arrive at the most perfectly constructed sea-going craft, combining speed with stability, that all should work from the same fixed basis.

unanimity of thought—that is measurement—and it is most essential that, in order to arrive at the most perfectly constructed sea-going craft, combining speed with stability, that all should work from the same fixed basts.

The success of all great undertakings is mainly attributable to good organization and a fellow feeting that should carry every one forward, shoulder to shoulder, with one mutual object to be arrived at. Under the existing laws that govern measurement and time allowance all yacht clubs of any magnitude have some pecular ideas upon which they base their code, and upon which all their yachts are constructed so as to obtain the greatest power with the smallest measurement. On the other side of the water their yachts are constructed to the very extreme in the way of length and depth, not from dioce, but in order to produce the largest and most powerful vessel of a given tonnage. They build according to their code of measurement, which is obtained by the product of the length multiplied by the whole beam, multiplied again by half to beam.

This accounts for the deep draught of all English yachts and their narrow beam. Now by the above will be seen the utter folly of a broad beam American craft competing under such laws. Anthough the different systems of measurement throughout the different systems of measurement throughout the different systems of measurement troughout the clubs of the United States would not make such a vast difference as the one we have sampled, it is still necessary that we should be complete in our own organization before appearing for an international code of measurement to govern she construction of all yacht models.

As it is hardly necessary to walt until the war breaks out before we lay our plans of action, it must be a judicious arrangement to call a meeting of delegates of yacht clubs in the United States to lay down some fixed code of laws upon which they should musually determine. It is a subject which requires much discussion, as even after the system of measurement h

A NEW PRESENTERIAN CHURCH IN BROOK

The latest addition to the number of edifices in the "City of Churches" is the Ross street Presby-terian church, in the Eastern district. It is conterian church, in the Eastern district. It is some structed of corringated iron, and presents a tastefal exterior and interior, and is much more in consonance with proper arcmitectural helas of what a temple of worsinp should be than "Talmadge's theatre," which is composed of the same material. Last evening there was an organ exhibition and concer, given by George W. Morgan and the choir of the caurch. The building was crowded, and the entertainment was a perfect success.

STABSING AFFRAY.

William C. Hare, a tailor, thirty-eight years of age was arrested by officer Clark, of the Twenty-minth precinct, on Wednesday might, upon complaint of Peter Quinn, of No. 1,178 Broadway, charged with stabbing him in the head with a pocket kinte. Hare denied the charge upon being conveyed before use Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, and chimned that Quinn assaulted him first. He was locked up in default of \$500 ball to appear for the control of the contr